



GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

REPORT

ON THE

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL SITUATION

OF

PALESTINE,

To 31st March, 1921.

BY

Mr. R. HARARI,

(*Late Director of Commerce and Industry,*

Government of Palestine).



JERUSALEM :

PRINTED BY THE GREEK CONVENT PRESS.

To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly
from the Department of Commerce and Industry.

1922.

PRICE 8 P.T.

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page</i>
1. Palestine — The Economic Situation.	1
2. Finance.	1
(1) Public Finance.	1
(a) Public Debt.	1
(b) Revenue and Expenditure.	1
(c) Taxation.	2
(2) General Finance.	2
(a) Stock and produce Exchange.	2
(b) Currency.	2
(c) Banking.	2
(d) Agricultural Credits.	3
3. Trade.	3
(1) General Conditions.	3
(2) Imports and Exports.	4
(3) Balance of Trade.	5
(4) Trade Facilities.	5
(5) Methods of Business.	5
(6) Number of Firms.	6
(7) Chambers of Commerce.	6
(8) Customs Tariff.	6
(9) Schedule of Restricted Imports and Exports.	6
4. Industry and Production.	6
(1) General Conditions.	6
(a) Industrial Credit.	6
(b) Large Scale Industry.	7
(c) Agricultural Industries.	7
(d) Orange and Fruit Trade.	7
(e) Tobacco and Salt.	7
(f) Tourists.	7
(2) Labour.	8
(3) Immigration.	8
(4) Government Policy in Industrial Disputes.	8
(5) Co-operative Movement.	8
(6) Wages and Hours of Labour.	9
(7) Labour legislation.	9

5. Legislation and Administration.	9
(1) Legislative measures of importance (See also Appendix III).	9
(2) Concessions.	9
(3) Weights and Measures (See also Appendix IV).	9
(4) Public Works.	9
6. Transport and Communications.	10
(1) Railways.	10
(a) General Conditions.	10
(b) Electrification of Railways.	10
(c) Loco-tractors.	10
(2) Tramways.	10
(3) Motor Transport.	10
(4) Roads.	11
(5) Harbours.	11
(a) Administration.	11
(b) Condition of Ports	11
(6) Tonnage.	11
(7) Aviation.	12
(8) Post Office, Telegraphs and Telephones	12
7. Natural Resources.	12
(1) Live Stock.	12
(2) Agriculture and Fisheries.	12
(3) Minerals.	14
(4) Water Power.	14
8. Social Questions.	14
(1) Vital Statistics.	14
(2) Prices and Cost of Living.	14
(3) Housing.	15
(4) Commercial Education.	15
(5) General Progress.	15

APPENDICES.

	<i>Page</i>
Appendix I Customs Tariff.	16
„ II Imports.	17
Goods Manifested in Transit.	18
Exports.	18
„ III Legislative Measures of Importance.	19
„ IV Weights and Measures.	21
„ V Palestine Shipping Returns.	22
Shipping Services to Palestine Ports.	24
„ VI Market Prices of Animals.	25
„ VII Wholesale Prices.	26



REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN PALESTINE AT THE CLOSE OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1920 - 21.

1. Palestine, as at present constituted, has an area of roughly 9,000 square miles, and supports some 700,000 inhabitants, of whom about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd are located in 22 small towns and large villages. Although economic conditions are still primitive, modern methods are making headway and hold out hopes of development and progress. The country is under-populated and under-cultivated, and lacks capital and foreign trade, but the wants of the rural districts, other than those they can satisfy by their own production, are few, and there is little poverty.

2. Finance.

(1) Public Finance.

(a) Public Debt.

A share of the revenues of Palestine, in common with those of other provinces of the late Ottoman Empire, was allotted to the Ottoman Public Debt. The Treaty of Sevres has replaced these charges by a fixed annuity, provisionally estimated at not more than £E. 200,000. Further the Administration proposes, as soon as the Mandate is ratified, to float a loan, the proceeds of which will be devoted to urgent capital expenditure.

(b) Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial year runs from April 1st to March 31st, but in the course of the period under review, Palestine on the 1st July 1920, passed from a Military to a Civil Administration, and the figures for expenditure during 1920-21 would be misleading as regards conditions. A truer picture is presented by the Estimates for 1921-22. They show a revenue

of £E. 2,214,047 and an expenditure of £E. 2,286,133, or an estimated deficit of £E. 72,086. It is hoped that the year 1920-21 will result in a surplus of £E. 75,000 which if realised will cover the deficit.

The main headings of expenditure are:—

	£E.	% of total.
Railways - - - -	745,579	33
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	119,526	5
Public Security and Prisons -	216,642	10
Public Health - - - -	142,885	6
Education - - - -	103,000	5
Public Debt and Loan Charge.	210,000	9

The Financial year April 1st to March 31st is the year taken for the statistics in this report except where otherwise stated.

The main headings of revenue are:—

	£E.	
Railways - - - -	770,000	35
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	142,334	6
Customs - - - -	458,943	20
Licenses, Excise and Internal Revenues. - - -	617,225	28

(c) Taxation.

The Turkish system of taxation still remains in force, with very few modifications at present.

(2) General Finance.

(a) Stock and Produce Exchange.

Palestine possesses no Stock or Produce Exchanges or organised Money Markets. Early in 1920, the wealthier merchants indulged in some little speculation in marks, roubles and other depreciated currencies.

(b) Currency.

There is no Palestinian currency: the legal tender consists of Egyptian Bank and Currency notes, gold, silver and nickel, and the gold sovereign at

the rate of 97.50 P., other foreign coins, previously legal tender, were demonetised on 22nd January 1921 by a Public Notice which merely sanctioned the existing state of affairs. Trade with Trans-Jordania is, however, mainly carried on in gold and Turkish silver mejidis.

(c) Banking.

The following Banks have branches in the main towns:—

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd.

The Anglo-Palestine Company.

Banco di Roma.

Credit Lyonnais.

Imperial Ottoman Bank.

There is also a wide spread system of private money lending, in the shape of advances in cash, repayable, after the harvest, in produce at less than current market price.

The legal rate of interest is 9%, but the actual charge for accommodation on good security varies between 12 and 15%.

(d) Agricultural Credits.

In the absence of a long term credit bank, the Government has granted agricultural loans to cultivators. At the end of March, some £E. 350,000 bearing interest at $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ had been advanced in this manner on short term loans.

3. Trade.

(1) General Conditions.

The commercial situation during the the last year has followed the commercial depression of the world markets, although the effects have been less severe in Palestine than in industrial countries.

Trade is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, Egypt, Trans-Jordania and Syria, but there are signs of a revival of commercial relations with Austria and Germany.

(2) Imports and Exports.

The principal imports (including re-exports) are:—

		1919 - 1920.		1920 - 1921.	
		Quantity.	Value (a) £E.	Quantity.	Value (a) £E.
Cotton fabrics	Metres	17,219,634	1,006,281	10,991,593	679,005
Sugar	Tons	5,721	419,728	5,370	403,172
Rice	Tons	5,960	171,721	7,425	241,769
Petroleum					
	4 gallon tin	583,287	170,658	512,376	173,921
Flour	Tons	3,743	139,526	6,218	255,606
Clothes	Value	- - - -	125,171	- - - -	159,018
Tobacco and Cigarettes	Tons	89	61,359	306	155,456
Cotton Yarn and Sewing Cotton	Value	- - - -	54,463	- - - -	130,722
Coal	Tons	(b) 408	5,187	(c) 48,609	289,822
Iron and Steel Manufactures	Value	- - - -	112,401	- - - -	162,120
Timber	Value	- - - -	19,431	- - - -	134,544

The principal domestic exports are:—

		1919 - 1920.		1920 - 1921.	
		Quantity.	Value £E. (f.o.b.)	Quantity.	Value £E. (f.o.b.)
Oranges	Cases	647,063	162,409	830,959	200,475
Soap	Tons	1,540	142,407	1,475	132,169
Wine	Litres	1,374,839	65,017	1,265,577	50,409
Barley	Tons	1,992	39,774	64	668
Dura	"	3,718	35,052	329	4,163
Peas	"	1,572	24,453	1,793	36,290
Melons	Value	- - - -	15,166	- - - -	63,008
Apricot Paste	Tons	589	27,698	800	36,005
Eupins	"	732	8,182	1,325	21,785
Beans, Dry	"	- - - -	- - - -	616	12,509

(a) Value c.i.f. plus landing charges.

(b) Exclusive of Railway coal imported by the Military Authorities.

(c) Including coal for Hedjaz Railway and coal re-exported.

(3) Balance of Trade.

It is interesting to note that in

	1919 - 1920.	1920 - 1921.
	£E.	£E.
Imports	4,191,060	5,216,633
Exports	<u>773,443</u>	<u>771,701</u>
Showing an adverse balance of	<u>3,417,617</u>	<u>4,444,932</u>

which is presumably accounted for by the following invisible items:—

- (a) Re-export to, and transit traffic for Syria and the French Zone.
- (b) Expenditure of Zionist Commission and religious and relief missions.
- (c) Army of Occupation.
- (d) Remittances from abroad.
- (e) Tourists.

No accurate figures are available for trade between Palestine and the territory east of the Jordan, but a rough estimate of the dutiable imports passing through Palestine to Transjordan approximates to £E. 300,000.

(4) Trade Facilities.

The Government of Palestine is in constant communication with the Department of Overseas Trade and the Crown Agents, and maintains an Agent in Cairo to facilitate commercial relations with Egypt and the Sudan. A Government Catalogue and Sample Room in which trade literature is available for consultation by the business community was opened in Jerusalem in January 1921.

(5) Methods of Business.

Business is conducted mainly through Commission Agents, or by small merchants, working with limited capital and Bank credits. There are few important firms, and little business initiative. The reason is to be sought in the exhaustion brought on by the war, and in the recent world crisis rather than in the lack of business ability.

(6) Number of Firms.

The number of Companies and Partnerships registered at the Law Courts under the Partnership and Companies Ordinance, No. 118, dated 29th May 1919, amounts to 44 and 256 respectively, and those under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1920, dated 1st March 1920, to 2.

(7) Chambers of Commerce.

There are eight Chambers of Commerce:—

Jerusalem	Gaza
Haifa (2)	Nablus
Jaffa	Ramallah.
Tiberias.	

and three Traders' Associations:—

Hebron
Acre
Nazareth.

with a total membership of about 1,000.

The first quarterly joint meeting of delegates of all the Chambers was held in Jerusalem on the 23rd February 1921 under the presidency of His Excellency the High Commissioner.

(8) Customs Tariff. See Appendix I.

(9) Schedule of Restricted Imports and Exports.

During the early Autumn of 1920, the Government in order to assure the supplies of essential food stuffs, prohibited the export of cereals and meat and regulated the placing of local contracts by the Military Authorities; the majority of these restrictions have now been rescinded. The Schedule of restricted imports and exports, at present in force, is contained in Appendix II.

4. Industry and Production.

(1) General Conditions.

(a) **Industrial Credit.** The banks have pursued a cautious policy, calling in loans and paring down credits, and have thus saved their clients from the heavy losses they would otherwise have incurred from the slump in the world markets.

- (b) **Large Scale Industry** has not obtained a footing in the country and practically all manufactured articles are imported except those that can be produced locally by relatively unskilled labour in small workshops and under primitive conditions. Recently attempts have been made by Jewish Industrial groups to develop industries connected with building and allied trades and with textiles.
- (c) **Agricultural Industries**, *viz.*, those dealing primarily with Agricultural raw material such as the wine, soap, and milling industries have made better progress, but are somewhat backward in their methods; there are, however, signs of progress: the "Shemen Oil Company" with a capital of £. 250,000 is contemplating the erection of a large vegetable oil factory at Haifa, and the Société des Moulins de la Palestine, capital £. 100,000, has been formed to supply the want for modern flour mills and a Dutch group has recently evinced interest in the production of alcohol from barley, dura, etc.
- (d) **Orange and Fruit Trade.** The creation of "The Jaffa Orange Growers' and Shippers' Syndicate" (a combine for export purposes, including the majority of local firms interested in the trade) has yielded good results, and bodes well for the future. An attempt at scientific grading and packing is being initiated by the "American Fruit Growers of Palestine" inc. an American Company registered in Palestine.
- (e) **Tobacco and Salt.** The monopoly exercised by the Régie Co-Intéressée des Tabacs de l'Empire Ottoman was discontinued in January 1924, and trade in tobacco is now unrestricted; the state monopoly of the sale of Salt has, however, been maintained and continues to be exercised through the Ottoman Public Debt Administration.
- (f) **Tourists.** The tourist season was unsatisfactory although sufficient accommodation had been made available and the railway provides every facility for quick access from Egypt.

(2) Labour.

As the majority of the population is engaged in agriculture, labour problems, in the European sense of the word, have, so far, hardly arisen, but immigration and the growth of industrial centres will no doubt bring these problems to the fore.

(3) Immigration.

It is estimated that 10,000 Jewish immigrants arrived in the country during the year ending the 31st December 1920. This includes 3,000 Palestinian Jews exiled during the war; 3,000 of the remainder came from the Ukraine, Crimea, Caucasus, Armenia, and Persia; 3,500 from Lithuania, Poland, Galicia, and Germany, and the remaining 500 from other European and American countries. These immigrants have obtained employment in agriculture, skilled trades, road making, railway, etc.

About 3,000 persons emigrated from Palestine, for the most part to America, during the year, of whom, 1,300 were Jews.

(4) Government Policy in Industrial Disputes.

The broad lines of Government policy towards Industrial disputes were laid down in the course of a strike which occurred at the Richon-le-Zion wine factory in November 1920. In the event of such disputes, the Administration has decided to preserve an attitude of impartiality on the questions in dispute, and to bring the parties to arbitration; meanwhile maintaining order, and the freedom of access to the premises where the dispute has occurred, and not denying to the workmen or their representatives the opportunity of stating their case to any work-people whom the employer may bring to take their places, provided that this right of "peaceful persuasion" does not in fact degenerate into violence.

(5) Co-operative Movement.

Co-operative organizations were given, by the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1920, legal standing, which had been denied to them under the Ottoman Administration. The co-operative movement is spreading chiefly amongst the Jewish Colonies, and the Jewish Labour Units organised by the Zionist Commission are run on co-operative lines. The movement has, so far, failed to attract the local Moslem or Christian population. A co-operative bank, the "Kupaat-Am" operates at Jaffa.

(6) Wages and Hours of Labour.

The rates of wages vary considerably from one part of the country to the other. Wages of agricultural labour are paid partly in kind. Expert clerks can be obtained for from £E. 12 to £E. 25 per month. Skilled labour is scarce and commands good remuneration, ranging from P.T. 90 a day in the case of first class mechanics working on the railways to between 50 and 20 P.T. per day for ordinary mechanics. Unskilled labour is paid between 8 and 12 P.T. a day. Hours of labour are unregulated by law.

(7) Labour legislation.

There is no labour or factory legislation, but the Public Health Ordinance, published on 16th June 1920, regulates from a Public Health point of view, the condition of dangerous and unhealthy trades, and a commission is engaged in drafting recommendations limiting the employment of child labour.

5. Legislation and Administration.

(1) A list of the various legislative measures of importance passed during the year under review is given in Appendix III.

(2) Concessions.

During 1920, the Government of Palestine was precluded from granting concessions or licenses to prospect for minerals, until the Treaty of Sèvres and the Mandate entered into force. This total prohibition which adversely affected the economic development of the country has recently been relaxed, and a distinction is now drawn between some classes of public utility projects, to which exclusive privileges may be conceded and enterprises of the nature of mining concessions, which remain subject to the previous restrictions.

(3) Weights and Measures.

A list of the current weights and measures is given in Appendix IV.

(4) Public Works.

In addition to the upkeep of roads, considerable work has been carried out in the repair and adaption of existing Government buildings and in the provision of local water supplies for which the Government grants advances to local bodies.

6. Transport and Communications.

(1) Railways.

(a) **General Conditions.** The Palestine Railways are owned and operated by the State, with the exception of the Kantara - Rafa section, which is being operated on behalf of the Army. They comprise approximately 1,000 kilometres of track, in all, the main sections of which are

Kantara	—	Haifa	} Standard Gauge
Rafa	—	Beersheba	
Jaffa	—	Jerusalem	
Haifa	—	Acre	} Narrow Gauge.
Haifa	—	El Hame	
Tulkeram	—	Nablus	
Nablus	—	Afuleh	

The temporary railway bridge across the Suez Canal was removed on January 1st 1921, and replaced by a truck transporter which easily copes with the traffic by ferrying the loaded trucks from one bank of the Canal to the other.

Railway Freights and rates generally were raised to enable receipts to cover running expenses and now stand at very much the same level as in Egypt. A reduction is, however, to be anticipated when the full effects of the fall in the price of coal become operative.

(b) **Electrification of Railways.** The question of electrification of the railways is receiving serious consideration in connection with the Rutenberg projects for deriving power from the waters of the Jordan and the Yarmuk. The electrification of the Jaffa - Jerusalem section would require some four millions Kilowatt hours, and that of the Haifa-Semakh section a further six millions.

(c) **Loco-tractors.** During the current year experiments have been conducted in the use of loco-tractors for the purpose of supplementing and feeding the main railway lines.

(2) Tramways.

Palestine possesses no tramways.

(3) Motor Transport.

Considerable scope exists for the development of Motor Transport. It is estimated that roughly 1,000 cars (mainly Ford,

touring type) are on the road; larger numbers could be employed with advantage, but the high price of benzine and the lack of mobile repair units have so far acted as a deterrent.

(4) Roads.

There are about 3,000 kilometres of metalled roads, and approximately 10,000 kilometres of track. A considerable amount of resurfacing and repair to roads has been in progress but the only completely new construction is the road between Tiberias and Semakh.

(5) Harbours.

(a) **Administration.** The administration of the harbours is carried out by the Department of Ports and Lights. (Headquarters at Jaffa).

(b) **Condition of Ports.** The two harbours, Jaffa and Haifa, are little better than open road-steads, affording scanty protection against inclement weather. Their shallow waters necessitate the use of lighters, thus greatly increasing the expense of handling cargo. Small landing places are to be found at Gaza, Caesarea, Tanturah and Acre. Although it is doubtful whether the water borne trade of the country will, within the next few years, warrant the outlay of large sums upon harbour improvement, a minimum expenditure must be incurred almost immediately to render existing ports tolerable, and schemes to this effect are under consideration for both Jaffa and Haifa.

(6) Tonnage.

The shipping returns for the period 1st April 1919, to 31st March 1921, for vessels entering Palestine Ports are:—

	1919 - 20.	1920 - 21.
Steamers	357	720
Tonnage	466714	809033
Sailing Vessels	2742	2624
Tonnage	18730	28898

See Appendix V.

Although shipping belonging to 23 Companies calls at Jaffa and Haifa, regular sailings are assured only by the Khedivial Mail, Prince Line, Messageries, and Lloyd Triestino.

There are no navigable rivers or canals, but small sailing and motor boats ply on the Dead Sea and the Lake of Tiberias. Fishing craft of a maximum tonnage of 60 tons are built locally.

(7) Aviation.

Civil aviation is entirely undeveloped. A Military Flying Station has been established at Ramleh (Jaffa district).

(8) Post Office, Telegraph & Telephone.

Facilities exist throughout the country, and are being extended to meet growing requirements.

7. Natural Resources.

(1) Live Stock.

A Census of animals taken by the Agricultural Department in August September 1920 gave the following approximate figures:—

Milch Cows	24,600
Ploughing Oxen	57,700
Calves	23,900
Horses	6,500
Mules	3,900
Donkeys	32,600
Sheep	262,000
Goats	272,000
Buffaloes	2,700
Camels	8,900

Appendix VI. gives the present average prices of live stock.

(2) Agriculture and Fisheries.

(a) The principal agricultural products are cereals and fruit, the production of which was as follows:—

		1919 - 1920.	1920 - 1921.
		Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Cereals	Wheat	45,800	75,200
	Barley	25,800	51,900
	Beans		2,100

Cereals	Peas	2,100	3,400
	Lentils	1,700	2,700
	Kersenneh (Jilbeneh)	2,800	4,600
	Dura	15,300	30,400
	Sesame	1,000	2,500
	Olive Oil	367	6,700
Fruit	Grapes	5,600	5,500
	Figs	4,600	5,400
	Melons	2,400	16,300
	Almonds	—	200
	Oranges	13,300	17,077
	Lemons	600	1,483

The above figures are based on the Tithe Estimation results, an addition, however, of at least 15%, in respect of under-estimation and nontithable lands should be made to arrive at the total produce.

- (b) Out of a possible total of some 2,000,000 hectares available for arable cultivation, 300,000 hectares were under winter, and 200,000 hectares under summer crops. Very little land is under both summer and winter cultivation. On a general average, the cereal yield was poor being

Wheat	593 kilos per hectare or 528 lbs per acre
Barley	363 „ „ „ „ 323 „ „ „
Lentils	360 „ „ „ „ 321 „ „ „
Kersenneh	401 „ „ „ „ 357 „ „ „

- (c) To encourage and improve agricultural methods, Agricultural Shows, and Demonstrations in the use of Agricultural Machinery, were held early in 1921 and attracted considerable attention.

- (d) **Fisheries.** The Government is endeavouring to foster the fishing industry, and has removed the vexatious Ottoman Public Debt Tax of 20% ad valorem on all sales of fish. The supplies of fish, salt and olive oil are considerable, and would appear to provide a good opening for the development of a canning industry; so far, however, little progress has been made in this direction.

(3) Minerals.

The mineral wealth of Palestine is practically unexplored, but building stone is plentiful, and open air quarries are being worked throughout the country.

The Palestine Stone Quarry Syndicate has commenced operations near Athlit, and attempts are being made to cut stone by machinery at Bethlehem.

Line is burnt in kilns; common salt, potassium and bromine salts, and asphalt exists in large quantities in, and around, the Dead Sea, and phosphate deposits are reported near Bethlehem.

The prospects of mineral oil in the neighbourhood of the Dead Sea, Hebron, and Haifa, are such as to have attracted the Standard Oil Company, and the D'Arcy group, who claim to have received concessions in these areas from the Ottoman Government.

(4) Water Power.

Considerable interest centres round the vast hydro - electric and irrigation schemes, involving the expenditure of several million pounds, which have been prepared by a distinguished civil engineer, Mr. P. Rutenberg, with a view to utilizing the waters of the Jordan, and such surplus waters of the Yarmuk as may be available. These projects (which have received the approval of high technical opinion in Great Britain and France) will, if carried out, transform the economic conditions of Palestine, by supplying cheap power in quantity greatly exceeding present requirements.

Negotiations are proceeding between the Government and Mr. Rutenberg for the immediate hydro-electrical development of the Jaffa district by means of the waters of the River Auja. The cost of this project is estimated at £E. 100,000.

8. Social Questions.

(1) **Vital Statistics.** The Public Health Department has prepared vital statistics which show that the population has increased from 677,000 in 1919 - 1920 to 690,000 in 1920 - 1921. The Birth Rate in 1920 - 1921 was 25.51 per 1,000 and the Death Rate, for the same period, 12.96 per 1,000.

(2) **Prices and Cost of Living.** As transport facilities are small, and the majority of the population produces the main

articles it consumes, prices vary considerably from district to district and even from village to village in the same district.

A statement of the average wholesale prices of some of the principal commodities (weighted on a population basis), is given in Appendix VII.

Accurate pre-war average figures are not available for purposes of comparison, but the cost of living has undoubtedly greatly increased, and although falling still stands at some 200% above the 1913 - 1914 level.

(3) **Housing.** The housing crisis in the towns is acute, and the Government has found it necessary to intervene and fix maximum rents in the main towns.

(4) **Commercial Education.** Commercial and Trade education are still in their infancy: there is a Jewish School of Commerce at Jaffa, and the Education Department subsidises the weaving and tile making industries in Jerusalem, which train a limited number of apprentices on a three years indenture.

(5) **General Progress.** Economic Conditions during 1920 - 21 were materially better than during the previous year, further and more rapid progress is to be expected when the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey and the Palestinian Mandate have defined the political status of the country.



APPENDIX I.

Customs Tariff.

Except as stated below an import duty of 11 % ad-valorem is charged on all goods of foreign origin.

Goods of Egyptian and Turkish origin pay 8 %.

Tobacco and Tombac are subject to the following special rates:—

Tobacco unmanufactured	₦. 35 per kilo
Tobacco manufactured	„ 45 „ „
Cigarettes	„ 45 „ „
Cigars, snuff and chewing tobacco	„ 60 „ „
Tombac.	„ 13 „ „

Building material and live stock (excluding Goats) pay 3 % Customs Duty only.

Agricultural machinery, printed matter and chemical manures, are free of import duty.

In addition to Customs Import Duty, a Foreign Imports Additional Duty has been substituted for the Municipal Octroi Tax and is charged on all articles as follows:—

2 % on raw alcohol, petrol, benzine, mineral oil and any other liquid which is used for heating or lighting purposes, wine, spirits and other intoxicating liquors.

P.T. 2 per kilo on tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, snuff, chewing tobacco and tombac.

1 % on all other imported foreign articles. Export Duty is 1 % ad valorem, except in the case of Antiquities which are subject to an export duty of 10 % ad valorem.



APPENDIX II.

**SCHEDULE OF RESTRICTED IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS
FROM PALESTINE CANCELLING ALL LISTS
ISSUED PREVIOUSLY.**

IMPORTS.

1) The importation of the following articles into Palestine is prohibited:—

1. Arms and Ammunition. Explosives (with the exception of sporting guns and sporting gun ammunition).
2. Salt.
3. Drawings, engravings and all printed and manuscript matter of an immoral or seditious character whether as merchandise or wrappings.
4. Hashish.
5. Shaving Brushes exported from Japan, China, Manchuria and Korea.

Shaving Brushes which have been exported from Europe are subject to inspection by the Medical Authorities. Customs Superintendents will forward 5% of such consignments to the Central Bacteriological Laboratory, c/o District Governorate, Haifa. On the receipt of a medical certificate, consignments may be passed through the customs.

2) The following may be imported under special license issued by the Director of Public Security.

1. Blasting Explosives and Saltpetre.

3) The importation of the following articles is permitted under Permit obtained from the District Governors (Public Notice No. 180 dated September 1st 1920).

- a) Sporting guns and sporting gun ammunition.

4) The importation of the following articles is only permitted when the articles are accompanied by a certificate, signed by a competent Agriculturist in the country of origin, certifying that they have been examined and found to be free from disease:—

1. Living Plants of any description.
2. Bees.

5) The importation of the following articles is only permitted under special license issued by the Department of Health:—

1. Cocaine.
2. Sulphonal.
3. Picrates.
4. Potassium Chlorate.
5. Sodium Chlorate.
6. Opium.

except in the form of medicinal pastilles or specialities of which the composition is declared and approved by the above mentioned Department.

Goods Manifested in Transit.

Goods entering Palestine manifested in transit to other destinations may be allowed to proceed with the exception of the following:—

1. Arms and Ammunition, Explosives (with the exception of sporting guns and sporting gun ammunition).
2. Drawings, engravings, and all printed and manuscript matter of an immoral or seditious character, whether as merchandise or wrappings.
3. Hashish.
4. Blasting Explosives and Saltpetre (unless under special license issued by the Director of Public Security).

EXPORTS.

1) The exportation of the following articles from Palestine is prohibited:—

1. Live Stock (excluding Camels in transit and Goats).
2. Hashish.

2) The exportation of Antiquities is permitted only under special license issued and signed by the Inspector of Antiquities.

There is free and unrestricted movement of all commodities within Palestine.

Additions to or modifications of the list of prohibited imports and exports may be made by Public Notice issued by the Director of Customs and Revenue with the approval of the High Commissioner and published in the Official Gazette.

APPENDIX III.

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

**PUBLIC NOTICES AND LEGISLATIVE MEASURES OF
IMPORTANCE PASSED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1920-1921.**

Official Gazette No. 22.1-6-20.	}	Ordinance No. 156 giving powers to the Central Food Control Board to deal with cases of profiteering in commodities.
Official Gazette No. 23.16-6-20	}	Order by C.A. vesting enemy property in the Public Custodian. May 19th 1920.
		Order by C.A. amplifying Rents Ordinance of 1919. June 1st 1920.
		Public Health Notice outlining Municipal regulations concerning the exploitation of Public Establishments and Unhealthy Trades.
Official Gazette No. 24.25-7-20	}	Ordinance authorising Cadastral Survey commencing in the Districts of Gaza and Beersheba, issued by C.A. May 1920.
Official Gazette No. 26.1-9-20	}	Notice by H.C. containing Passport Regulations of Government of Palestine.
Official Gazette No. 27.16-9-20	}	Decree by H.C. abolishing the 20% Fish Tax for a period of five years as from 15-9-20. August 31st 1920.
		Immigration Ordinance, containing schedules of particulars to be registered by Immigrants. August 26th 1920.
Official Gazette No. 28.1-10-20	}	Land Transfer Ordinance issued Sept. 1920.
Official Gazette No. 29.13-10-20	}	Notice No. 178 explaining the Law of Mortgage. September 1920.
		Ordinance 181 correcting the Land Registers, Ordinance 1920.
		Ordinance 195. Antiquities.

Ordinance No. 190 cited as Woods and Forest Ordinance 1920.

Ordinance No. 185 Co-operative Societies Ordinance 1920.

Official Gazette
No. 31.15-11-20

Ordinance No. 184. Credit Banks (Facilities)
Ordinance 1920. September 1920.

C.A.=Chief Administrator O.E.T.A. (S)

H.C.=High Commissioner.

Official Gazette
No. 36.1-2-21

Town Planning Ordinance of 1921. January 14th 1921. (To secure the orderly planning of towns and to control the erection of buildings).

Official Gazette
No. 37.15-2-21

Ordinance defining and amplifying the existing regulations of Port Dues. January 27th 1921.

Ordinance No. 184 facilitating the establishment and operations of Credit Banks lending on immovable security. (First issued September 1920).

Public Notice dated 22-1-21, demonetising certain foreign coins and sanctioning as legal tender for Palestine Egyptian notes, gold, silver and nickel, and the gold Sovereign at the rate of 97.5 P.T.

Official Gazette
No. 38.1-3-21

Correction of Land Registry Ordinance 1920. (First issued September 23rd 1920 and now reprinted).

Official Gazette
No. 45.1-4-21

Ordinance dated 21-3-21 repealing Articles 9 and 17 of the Municipal Tax Law re Kantar Tax, Octroi and charges in respect of Petrol and similar liquids and substituting a Foreign Imports Additional Duty.

APPENDIX V.

PALESTINE SHIPPING RETURN.

Period April 1st 1919 to March 31st 1920.

NATIONALITY	J A F F A				H A I F A				A C R E				T O T A L			
	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Sailing Vessels	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
Great Britain	59	73581	2	35	36	47810	6	111	2	1725	4	26	97	123116	12	172
America	2	2700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2700	—	—
France	19	53704	2	76	22	18200	34	250	—	—	—	—	41	71904	36	326
Italy	37	71276	—	—	62	105228	1	158	—	—	—	—	99	176505	1	158
Russia	28	15010	—	—	27	12234	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	27244	—	—
Spain	1	149	—	—	2	373	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	522	—	—
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	4	5369	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5369	—	—
Denemark	1	1123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1123	—	—
Greece	5	3117	2	59	2	941	1	37	—	—	4	28	7	4058	7	124
Egypt	1	1327	36	1644	—	—	13	634	—	—	3	203	1	1327	52	2481
Syria	1	7	176	1240	—	—	317	2083	—	—	207	1191	1	7	700	4514
Palestine	—	—	754	4976	—	—	700	3662	1	62	480	2317	1	62	1934	10955
Roumania	7	1656	—	—	1	673	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2329	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	—	1	978	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	978	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interallied	25	45564	—	—	3	2859	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	48423	—	—
Turkey	4	524	—	—	4	524	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1048	—	—
Total	194	275107	972	8030	160	189820	1072	6933	3	1787	698	3765	357	466714	2742	18730

Grand Total: Steamships: 357 Tonnage 466714

Grand Total: Sailing Vessels: 2742 Tonnage 18730

APPENDIX V.

PALESTINE SHIPPING RETURN.

Period April 1st 1920 to March 31st 1921.

NATIONALITY	J A F F A				H A I F A				A C R E				T O T A L			
	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Sailing Vessels	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
Gt. Britain	112	116561	7	213	120	121539	7	267	—	—	—	—	232	238100	14	480
America	—	—	—	—	2	2933	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2933	—	—
France	36	92827	2	87	34	34488	1	20	—	—	—	—	70	127315	3	107
Italy	74	133016	8	302	101	174455	1	93	—	—	—	—	175	307471	9	395
Russia	15	18320	—	—	11	7945	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	26265	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	1	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	244	—	—
Norway	2	1983	—	—	2	3799	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5782	—	—
Sweden	3	3972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3972	—	—
Holland	1	1401	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1401	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	8	3194	6	312	14	8013	2	171	—	—	—	—	22	11207	8	483
Egypt	10	1178	82	4530	9	1506	13	901	—	—	2	78	19	2684	97	5509
Syria	1	51	98	1642	2	70	285	2988	—	—	112	660	3	121	495	5290
Palestine	9	538	730	5579	1	62	593	5019	—	—	675	6036	10	620	1998	16634
Roumania	1	673	—	—	2	1204	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1877	—	—
Germany	10	8393	—	—	1	952	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	9345	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	4	3033	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3033	—	—
Interallied	31	65038	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	65038	—	—
Turkey	1	131	—	—	1	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	262	—	—
Swiss	1	1363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1363	—	—
Total	315	448659	933	12665	305	360374	902	9459	—	—	789	6774	620	809033	2624	28898

Grand Total: Steamships 620 Tonnage 809033

Grand Total: Sailing Vessels 2624 Tonnage 28898

APPENDIX V.

SHIPPING SERVICES TO PALESTINE PORTS.

Name of Shipping Company	Ports of Call.	Nature of Service.	Name of Agent.	Remarks.
1) Khedivial Mail	Jaffa Haifa	Twice Weekly	Mr. Cassar Mr. Suliman Bey Nassif Mr. Beirouti.	One Steamer goes North to Syrian Ports. The other goes South to Jaffa, Port-Said and Alexandria.
2) Prince Line	Jaffa Haifa	Regular.	Mr. Cassar Mr. Catoni	
3) Messageries Maritimes	Jaffa Haifa	Regular.	Mr. Octave Catoni (Haifa) Mr. Philibert (Jaffa)	Dates of call are wired from Alexandria and Beirut.
4) Société Italiana di Servizi Maritima.	Jaffa Haifa	Irregular.	Angelo Picaliza & Sons - Haifa Mr. Alonzo Jaffa	
5) Lloyd Triestino	Jaffa Haifa	Weekly.	Mr. J. Mantoura	Dates of call are wired from Alexandria and Beirut.
6) National Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	Jaffa	Service suspended temporarily	Mr. Kuebler	
7) Société des Affreturs Rounis	Jaffa		Mr. Dizengoff, Jaffa	
8) Messrs Cassar & Manara	Jaffa	Irregular.	Mr. Cassar.	
9) Sarolides Shipping Co.	Jaffa			
10) Costixydea and Son.	Jaffa			
11) Co. de Russe de N. and V. Commerce	Jaffa	Irregular.	Mr. Kuebler	
12) Svenska Orient Line	Jaffa	"	"	Cargo boats.
13) Deutsh Levant Line	Jaffa	"	"	Cargo boats.
14) Société Russe de Transports et Assurances.	Jaffa	"	"	
15) Société Navale de l'Orient.	Jaffa	"	Mr. Beirouti	Cargo boats.
16) Cox's Steamship Agency Co.	Jaffa	"	Mr. Kuebler	Various irregular sailings.
17) Mr. Henry Sperce.	Jaffa	"	"	
18) Messrs M.R. Salvago & Co.	Jaffa	"	"	
19) The Ayihaia Steamship & Co.		"	"	
20) Neerlandaise Royal Co. of Navigation.	Jaffa	"	Mr. Beirouti	Service suspended since the war.
21) Tihilat Company	Jaffa	Very irregular.	Mr. Beirouti	
22) Service Général Italian Genoa	Jaffa	Irregular.	Mr. Alonzo	
23) Moss Ellerman Lines	Jaffa	"	Messrs Pardess Ltd.	

APPENDIX VI.

Market prices of Animals.

Kind	Class	Age	Value £E. 1920.	Value £E. 1921.
Camel	1 good	4 years	£E. 70- 75	£E. 35- 40
Camel	2 fair	7 "	35- 50	20- 25
Horse	1 good	3-5 "	70-100	40- 50
Through bred	1 class	" "	150-200 AND MORE	80-100
Horse	2 fair	7 "	40- 60	30- 35
Horse	3 agr. work	-	25- 35	12- 15
Mule	1 good	5-7- "	70- 80	40- 45
Mule	2 fair	" "	50- 60	20- 25
Donkey	1 good	4-6 "	35- 40	15- 20
"	2 fair	" "	20- 25	10- 12
"	3 agr. work	- - -	10- 15	5- 7
Bull	good	2 "	18- 25	10- 12
"	good	4-8 "	35- 50	18- 20
Cow	good	3 "	25- 30	15- 20
"	Milking	3 "	30- 40	20- 25
Calf	good	1 "	10- 15	5- 7
Sheep	good	6-9 "	3- 4	2-2½
"	good	2-6 "	3- 6	2½-3
Lamb	good	- - -	- - - -	1½-2

APPENDIX VII. WHOLESALE PRICES

Average Prices of Commodities per 100 kilos for period July 1919 to March 1921.

Article	Pre War	1919 July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1920 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1921 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.		
Wheat	75	287	283	271	291	354	378	387	425	600	534	446	334	324	287	311	319	295	276	246	247	201		
Barley	53	135	136	136	139	188	212	212	264	—	315	292	156	154	154	156	172	149	142	129	121	102		
Durra	40	128	149	167	185	245	267	243	265	395	382	358	218	228	178	148	184	159	133	123	104	93		
Beef	4·2	11	15	15	17	18	21	24	29	26	19	17	16	17	18	18	17	17	17	16	16	14		
Mutton	4·2	14	16	16	16	19	21	26	26	23	23	23	22	22	22	22	23	23	22	24	20	19		
Goat	3·5	13	14	14	14	18	18	21	23	20	19	19	18	18	17	18	17	20	21	21	16	16		
Milk	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	5	4	3		
Eggs	10	54	59	62	75	103	126	120	111	105	92	60	52	58	57	68	83	104	112	97	71	50		
Sugar	105	1141	1111	972	888	988	1064	1163	1249	1285	1185	1245	1342	1340	1320	1277	1215	1062	880	773	799	632		
Rice	88	456	481	485	494	554	484	533	657	717	746	757	747	712	658	611	596	599	538	348	290	273		
Lentils	105	281	262	235	241	296	355	373	371	438	406	361	246	240	234	234	253	286	222	202	185	158		
Coffee	525	1476	1471	1544	1801	1979	2006	1817	2123	1875	1762	1743	1636	1591	1564	1518	1437	1409	1318	1148	1052	982		
Kerosene	16·8	Figures not available										per tin of 4 gallons		52	52	52	52	56	51	62	61	60	59	
Fuelwood	7	Figures not available										76	78	45	45	45	47	49	56	65	54	65	56	53
Butter	700	2597	2668	2986	3168	3329	3278	3400	3575	3348	3685	3652	3932	3925	4160	4519	4343	4250	4094	3609	3427	2810		
Charcoal	15	Figures not available										197	200	131	146	171	142	192	199	200	212	214	176	162
Cheese	280	1168	1272	1606	1716	1986	2108	1844	1566	1299	1164	1156	1339	1430	1387	1661	1959	2185	1878	1544	1210	840		
Olive Oil	420	1291	1446	1531	1549	1683	1820	1907	2002	1977	1910	1879	1738	1507	1411	1324	1376	1186	995	878	915	960		
Potatoes	70	367	406	435	455	484	523	475	473	—	—	—	335	268	232	317	315	284	284	250	256	209		

NOTE: All prices are in Piastres Tariff. Beef, Mutton and Goat prices are per kilo. Milk per litre, Eggs per 100.